# NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EGGLESTON'S HOOSIER SCHOOLMASTER. THE HOOSIER SCHOOLMASTER. A Novel. By ED-WARD EGGLESTON. 12mo pp. 226. Orange Judd & Co. The fictitious element holds a slight place in the

construction of this story, which illustrates the descriptive skill of the author rather than his inventive powers. He has sought his materials in the rude life of a portion of Western society as it was some twenty years ago, with apparently but little aid from the agination, except in the grouping and coloring of his characters. The scene is laid in the State of Indiana, where the hero of the tale figures as a country lmaster, contending with the ignorance and seness of the primitive population, and subject numerous trials and perplexities which would have been fatal to the equanimity of a less sagacious and stotcal nature than his own. Of this long-suffering worthy, Mr. Eggleston has given an nirable portraiture. His attempts at the diffusion of useful knowledge under pecu-liar difficulties, are described with a certain grave naivete which is far more effective than any affectation of vivacity. Indeed, the simple truthfulness of the delineations gives a singular harm to the whole narrative. The author's style, so be sure, is free from stiffness and formality, but he makes no more use of overdrawn embellishments or extravagant situations than if he were writing un-This natural manner, which seems to be the result of taste no less than of conscientiousness is a guarantee for the fortunes of his work. It will be accepted as an authority by readers most familiar with the features which he describes, while to those who are conversant only with a more artificial social condition, its quaint pictures will open a revelation of novel, but not improbable, experiences. The talent of the author is by no means limited to external observation, but extends below the surface to shrewd recognition of the lights and shades He makes free use of element in his descriptions, ly when comic objects fall in his way; he is not always bound on a forlorn pursuit of fun; and does his readers the justice to remember that they are capable of amusement without being kept on a broad ugh by perpetual caricature.? Although possess ing a strong sense of the ludierous, he is no cynic; the faults and foibles of his fellow-creatures; his power of satire furnishes him with a trenchant blade; but he has too much good-nature to use it for mischief. The kindly tone of his volume does not at all detract from its piquant effect, while it will recommend it to many readers who prefer huill-humor. One of the earliest experiences of the Hoosier Schoolmaster was his rencontre with a puppy which affords the subject of a capital descripugh not so good in its way as O. W. Holmes's immortal history of the battle of his pedagogue with

go." He wou

w-wow! wow-wow!" It was the voice of an puppy, and the school giggled and then en everything was quiet. Its expected an outburst of wrath from the

There was a long, derisive lingh. The wit was indiferent, but by one siroke Ralph had carried the whole school to his side. By the significant plances of the beys, Hartsook derected the perpetrator of the joke, and with the hard and dogged look in his eyes, with just such a look as Buil would give a puppy, but with the utmost susyty in his voice, he said:

m Means, will you be so good as to put this dog

Miranda Mears, one of the girls of that period, who falls in love with the schoolmaster, together with her scheming skin-flint of a mother, plays a prominent part throughout the domestic drama. These "phantoms of delight" are portrayed in colors that are faithful, if not fascinating.

that are faithful, if not fascinating.

Mirandy had nothing but contempt for the new master until he developed the buildog in his character. Mirandy fell in love with the buildog. In his character. Mirandy fell in love with the buildog. Like many other girls of her class, she was greatly enamored with the subjection of women," and she stood ready to fall in love with any man strong enough to be her master. Much has been said of the strong-minded women. I offer this psychological remark as a contribution to the matural history of the weak-minded women.

It was at the close of that very second day on which Ralph had achieved his first victory over the school, and in which Mirandy had been seized with her desperate passion for him, that she told him about it. Not in words. We do not allow that in the most civilized countries, and it would not be tolerated in Hoopole County. But Mirandy told the master the fact that she was in love with him none the less that no word passed her lips. The walked by him from school. She cast at him what are commonly called sheep's are canaged the whole tone of her voice. She whined ordinarily. Now she whimogred, And so by aghing him, by blushing at him, by singlering at him, by finking herself tenfold more a fool even than nature had made her, she managed to convey to the diamayed soul of the young teacher the frightful intelligence that he was loved by the richest, the nullest, the clilliest, the coarsest, and the most entirely contemptible girt in the Flat Creek district.

Ralph last by the free he next morning trying to read a

giri in the Fiat Creek district. Ralph sat by the fire the next morning trying to read a

gence that he was loved by the richest, the underst, the coarsest, and the most entirely contemptible giri in the Flat Creek district.

Ralph at by the fire the next morning trying to read a few minutes before school-time, while the boys were doing the chores, and the bound giri was milking the cows, with no one in the room but the old woman. She was generally as silent as Bud, but now she seemed for some unaccountable reason disposed to talk. She had sat dewn on the broad hearth to have her usual morning emoke; the poplar table, adorned by no cloth, sat in the floor; the unwashed blue tea-cups sat in the unwashed blue saucers; the unwashed blue tea-cups sat in the unwashed blue saucers; the unwashed blue pitcher. The dirty skillets by the fire were kept in countenance by the dirtier pots, and the fire were kept in countenance by the dirtier pots, and the fire were kept in countenance by the dirtier pots, and the fire were kept in countenance by the dirtier pots, and the sates were drifted and strewn over the hearth-stones in a most picturesque way.

"You see," said the old woman, knocking the residuum from her cob-pipe, and chafing some dry leaf between her withered hands preparatory to filling it again," you see, Mr. Hartsook, my old man's purty well along in the world. He's got a right smart lot of this world's plunder, one way and another." And while she stuffed the tobacce in her pipe Raiph wondered why she should mention it to him. "You see we moved in here nigh upon twenty-five year ago." Twas when my Jack, him as died afore Bud was born, was a baby. Bud'll be twenty-one the fith of next June."

Here Mrs. Meons stopped to rake a live coal out of the Bre with her skinny finger, and then to carry it in her skinny paint to the bowl-or to the hole-or her cob-pipe. When she got the snoke agoing she proceeded:

"You see this ere bettom land was all Congress land in them there days; and it ha'n't been, I knowed 'twenty hale you're a gittin'. And you're a gittin', says I, 'for 'twon't never be no cheaper'n 'tis

just at that moment to have annihilated the whole tribe of Meaness. Except Hud. Bud was a giant, but a good-natured one. He thought he would except Bud from the general destruction, As for the rest, he mentally pictured to himself the pleasure of attending their funerals. There was one thought, however, between him and despair. He felt confident that the cordiality, the intensity, and the persistency of his dislike of Sis Means were such that he should never inherit a foot of the Flat Creek bottoms.

Among the means of grace enjoyed in the district of our schoolmaster was the occasional preaching of the Gospel by a Hard-Shell Baptist of eminent gifts, One of his discourses, which was taken down liter ally as it fell from his lips, affords a touching specimen of pulpit eloquence.

The force of Mr. Eggleston's sketches is well sustained by the illustrations of the volume, many of which are excellent productions of comic humor. Only the living voice is wanting to the full effect of the story, which, read aloud with dramatic unction, would be found quite irresistible

In the compilation of this volume, the editor has aimed at furnishing valuable practical hints on the selection of books, the formation of private and pu libraries, and courses of reading especially adapted to the use of the younger class of students. It makes no pretensions to bibliographical completeness, not even stating the date of the works of which the titles are given, but is confined to the suggestion of the most suit able books for general reading in the various branches of literature and science. In addition to the classified catalogue which occupies the principal part of the volume, it contains a selection of paragraphs and brief sayings from various authors on the subject of books and reading, together with counsels to readers, comprising a variety of directions in regard to the selection and purchase of books, the management of affords an intelligent guide in the labyrinth of books, in which an inexperienced traveler becomes so easily benames of the authors appear to have been spelled almost pages, we find among the names of authors, "Gridle Olyobant" for "Laurence Oliobant," "Dollinger" for Britannica," the "English Cyclopædia," and several other important works are incorrectly quoted. The system of cross-references, of which great use is made the leading title of "Political Economy," for instance. on turning to the place of these titles, he will not find as has just been stated, is omitted altogether. The title "Taxation" also gives a cross-reference to "Finance," and "Revenue," neither of which titles is separately treated. "Mythology" refers to "Classical Dictionaries," stitle not given; "Satire" refers to "Comic Poetry," a title not found in the table of contents, though a similar title in the body of the work refers to "Humorous Works," which title, in its turn, sends the reader to "Poetry, Comic," a title not given in alphabetical order, but included in "Poetry, Humorous," where after this wearisome search the information sought for is at last given; "Quotations" refers to "Extracts," and "Extracts" refers to "Quotations," bringing the student back to the precise point from which he started. Such confusion and uncertainty is inconvenient to say the least, and though perhaps inevitable to a certain degree, is here carried to a superfluous excess.

LECTURES ON THE PSYCHOLOGY OF THOUGHT AND AC-TION. By Professor W. D. Wilson, D. D., L.L. D. 12mo. pp. 300. Ithaca: Andrus.

Professor Wilson, although justly enjoying the reputation of a clear and original thinker on philosophical questions, to the elucidation of which he has contributed his share in several valuable works, has devoted the present volume to a critical and tentative treatment of the subject, rather than to the construction of a positive dogmatic system. In his opinion the time has gone by when it can be denied that the brain is the organ of the mind; he believes that the form and structure of the brain itself are important elements in determining character; and that to a certain extent they exert a controlling influence in the decision of personal destiny. At the same time, he avoids the extreme ground of the current Materialism of the day. A student of Spencer, Huxley, Maudsley, and Carpenter, as well as of Sir William Hamilton and the German metaphysicians, he does not accept the conclusions of the former class of thinkers without pregnant qualifications. While he attaches due value to their admirable illustrations of the connection between mind and body, he still regards the body as a machine—a delicate and complicated piece of mechanism— but implying a moving force out of and dis-tinct from itself. This force, according to Dr. Wilson, cannot be explained by the action of the nervous centers, when excited by external objects, through the nervous centers and the sensory nerves. He recognizes conscious ness as an independent source of knowledge, and in the notices of consciousness, obtains a revelation of the existence of mind. Of the internal properties of mind, we have, strictly speaking, no knowledge. We know it only as a cause, and it cannot be a cause without being a substance. Its essential quality is spontaneity, and that is incompatible with inertia, the distinguishing characteristic of matter. The mind sits inside of all the complicated machinery of brain, ganglia and nerves, and through them sends its messages to the outward world. But after all, Dr. Wilson has sufficient candor to acknowledge, that the science of mind, although one of the first to occupy men's thoughts, is still in its infancy. It is conditioned by many physiological facts, which must be more thoroughly investigated before the phenomena of mind can be fully understood. No work on psychology has thus far been produced which sustains the same relations to human nature that chemistry sustains to material substances. We do not understand our dealing with man, sick or well, sane or insane, in infancy or age, in manhood or womanhood, as we understand the processes of growth and decay, in baking and brewing, in washing and churning, in tanning and dyeing, by which the objects around us in Nature are changed into commodities or removed as nuisances. With such a moderate tone in his conception of the subject, we cannot expect from Dr. Wilson any partisan vehemence in his scien-tific expositions. His treatment of the questions which Vall under his survey, is broad and catholic. He takes cognizance of the various aspects which they assume, and makes no attempt to entertain one at the expense of

the other. Hence, his volume abounds with instructive

suggestions, if not with absolute dogmas, and his method

of popular illustration will win the attention of many readers who do not appreciate the force, or the charms of abstract argument.

The Educational Year-Book, for 1872, (A. S. Barnes & Co.) contains a variety of statistical informa-tion relating to the subject of education, including & ligest of American public school laws, and an account of different systems of instruction. As a compact handy-book of reference, it probably has no superior in the department to which it is devoted.

#### New Publications.

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THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FIRST CALL 101 O'CLOCK A. M. Seles of Government Bond 1111 5.693 U.s. 5-20 Cou 65 n. 1111 5.903 U.s. 5-20 Cou 65 n. 1111 17.000 U.S. 5-20 Cou, 67. 112 19.000 U.S. 5-20 Reg., 63. 25,000 U.S. Sa, 81 Conp.

| 15,000 Ten. 6s, old 67 | 10,000 Toledo & W | 10,000 Toledo & W | 10,000 Toledo & W | 15 mortgage, 81 | 10,000 Toledo & W | 15 mortgage, 81 | 10,000 Toledo & W | 15 mortgage, 81 | 10,000 Toledo & W | 15 mortgage, 81 | 10,000 No Car 6s, n | 2,000 Wil & 81 Fasi | 10,000 No Car 6s, n | 2,000 U Cla. & In | 10,000 West, R. R. Co. . . . . 60 2,000 Cent Pa R.R Cold bds . . . . 1021 7,000 Un Ps. Eail-751

SECOND BOARD. | SECOND BOARD | Second | Seco SECOND BOARD-1 P. M.

000 - Col. C. & In. Central, 1st mort. 924 6 Bankers' & Bro-

The adage as applied to atmospherical charges that "all signs fail in dry weather" may perhaps with tock speculation. It would seem that all the influence rime causes of declining values, we have strong ures of Saturday. After mid-day the advance was lost, and the market became heavy, but at the 1 o'clock

MONDAY, Feb. 26-P. M.

Mat. Illinois Central advanced to 135, Morris and Easex selling at 971, and St. Louis and Iron Mountain 751. In

owest prices of active stocks made to-day;

Tomorrow will be a holiday on the London Stock Ex-

That we giving for the recovery of the Prince of Wales. The tone of the markets there to-day, however, was stong, which occasioned here a lower premium on gold, despite the large Customs demands and excessive import cities. The principal transactions were at 1102 and 104, the price momentarily declining to 1104. The rates 'per cent. The Treasury commenced to-day the payment without rebate of the interest due on the Ten-Forty fonds. This interest amounts to \$4,200,000, of which the amount dislursed to-day footed up \$1,253,000. The day's rusiness at the Gold Exchange Bank was as follows: \$old cleared, \$43,850,000; gold balances, \$2,083,613; cur-

rncy balances, \$2,518,862. The following were the quotations: 

The day's transactions in the U.S. Sub-Treasury were: 

Foreign Exchange has been easier, and though rates were netrinally the same as Saturday, yet a brokerage f 1-160 per cent is allowed on actual business. We

| A Prince | Prince |

The money market has been active, and even the best borrowers have paid the full legal rate, while to the general class of stock houses the rate has been 7 per cent in gold. While there are no present indications of any outside manipulation of the market, the temptation afforded by so reduced a condition of the banks causes considerable uneasiness in stock circles, and, indeed, it is reported that the bears are throwing out hints of some such intention on their part. Business in commercial paper is quiet, but rates are as heretofore.

Government bonds have been firm about all day, and

dose on the basis of 1113 to 1113 for 1867s. The movement the Treasury will buy a million 5-20, which will close the February programme. Fisk & Hatch report as follows at 4 p. m.: has been very moderate in all the issues. On Thursday

at 4 p. m.:

Obered Asked.

O 8 Currener 6s. 1143 1144 U. 8. 5-20, 75 Coup. 1143 U. 8. 5-20, 75 Coup. 1143 U. 8. 5-20, 77 Coup. 1144 U. 8. 5-20, 77 Coup. 114 U. 8. 5-20, 77 Coup. 1144 U. 8. 5-20, 77 C In State bonds, to-day, the business was larger than on

saturday, though the market was devoid of any features of interest. The general list was firm : South Carolinas. new January and July issues, being an exception, with sales as low as 311 2312. Missouri 6s advanced about a per cent to 952, Tennessees selling alternately at 663 and 67. The following were the bids:

Horace Waters, 481 Broadway, N. Y., AT WM. EVERDELL'S SONS, No. 104 Ful-lished 1815.)

City bank shares sold as follows : Union, 140; Merchants' Exchange, 34; Bank of the State of New-York, 112; Bank of North America, 1021, and Central National, 101. The following were the bids:

1051 150 .129 Nassan. Shoe and Leather. Corn Exchange... Continental. Park. N. Y. Nat'l Exchange. 110 116 Gold Exchange.

Bankers' & Brok. Ass.

1024 German-America.

Railroad bonds were quiet, the Pacific Mortgages taking lead. Centrals sold at 1024@1024; Union 1sts, 912 2913; Land Grants, 81 2812, and Incomes, 85 286. The

William Heath, which follows this article. The Philadelphia stock market was steady to-day.

Pennsylvania 6s, third issue, 1082; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 27; Reading Railroad, 57, and Pennsylvania Rallroad, 631. Gold closed at 1101.

| Dec. |

| Loans and Diacounts. \$287.485,500 | Legal Tenters. | \$45,042,500 | Specie. | 213,838,600 | Deposits. | 213,318,200 | Circulation. | \$43,143,700

The transactions at the Clearing-house for the past week compare as follows with those of the previous week: Clearings for the week ending Feb. 17, 1872. \$391,614,748 70 Clearings for the week ending Feb. 24, 1872. 502,607,291 90 Balance so the week ending Feb. 17, 1872. 21,983,347 54 Balances for the week ending Feb. 24, 1872. 19,619,238 75

### BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

CARD FROM WILLIAM HEATH.

Stephen V. White and William S. Woodward (the latter frequently known as "Sunday School Sizes"), have preferred a complaint of perjury against me, alleged to have taken place in June, 1871. Why this alleged offense against good morals and the criminal laws of the State has not been sought to be punished for eight long months will perhaps be best explained by the fact that judgment was entered on the 25th ult. for \$125,12835 against Mr. White, Mr. Woodward and Joseph F. Young, and Mr. White has been compelled to give security for its ultimate payment, in case the appeal that he has taken proves (as it no doubt will) unsuccessful. I ask for no suspension of public opinion, as the public will be able to decide for themselves upon the abbe and impartial decision, hereinafter quoted, of the Referee in the case, Henry Nicell, esq., one of our ablest and most respectable members of the Bar.

Woodward, Young and White were engaged in a pool of Reading stock, of which William Heath & Co. were simply the brokers, receiving a commission of \$31 25 on every \$100,000 of pool stock bought or sold by them. A panic took place in the stock on the 15th of July, 1879, and at the then price the loss of the pool was about \$210,000.

It is pretonded by White and Woodward, but at no time by Young, that William Heath & Co. were to look to each member of the pool for his several share of the loss only, and that neither member of the pool was liable to William Heath & Co. for the whole loss, and that even if this were not so that William Heath & Co. to the morning of the panic, the 15th of July, voluntarily agreed to assume Young's place (who had failed) in the pool, with an actual loss of \$10,000 staring Young's share in the face. The Absurdity of such an arrangement by a sane man, a mere broker, having no interest whatever in the pool, is anthetenic of the pool with an actual loss of \$10,000 staring Young's share in the face. The Reference in his opinical, says:

"It has intertained of

dealing with and incerring liabilities on their ac-count were to look only to each one of the parties for his separate share of the less, the arrangement in that respect should have been clearly and disin that respect should have been clearly and dis-tinctly expressed. Young nowners states that he ever entered into such an arrangement, and, at least so far as he is concerned, the habitity contended for is established. It is fully proved that he admitted, on more than one occasion, that all the members of the pool were jointly hable for its losses; and al-though these admissions are in no propert evidence. the poel were jointly hatter for the bases; and al-though these admissions are in no respect evidence as against his associates, they must be regarded as conclusive upon himself.

"Woodward claims that the agreement in great

"Woodward claims that the agreement in ques-tion was made in a passage-way leading to and from the office of his broker, Marvin, when Heath, he states, asked him for margin. It is true that this witness swears very positively to the understanding already mentioned, twice stating that it was before and subsequently that it was made after the accoun-commenced. All that Woodward, however, can pos-itively awear to in this respect is that in a conversa-tion with Heath, within two weeks after the ac-count had been opquied, when the latter count had been opened, when the latter requirements, he told him to send his share of the stock his broker, Marvin, and that he would carry his post the stock, and that Young would carry his post the stock, and that Young would carry his post the stock, and that Young would carry his post of fact, that the agreement contended for is many out, especially when the making of it is denied both by Heath and Quincey, members of the firm of Wil-iam Heath & Co.

"The fact that on the 15th July William Heath A Co. were willing to comply with the request of the parties to divide the stock into three parts, so that each might take and pay for his portion, it is But R-was the right of an eloge the account at any time, and sever their inter-ests, as was proposed by this division. William Heath & Co. con a make no objection to this trans-fer, providing it was accompanied by a full and final settlement of all their claims upon the stock against the parties to the pool. This was undoubtedly the the parties to the pool. This was undoubtedly the understanding at the time, for all the discusses which afferward arose were crused by the inability of Young to make good his share of the claim which William Heath & Co. had upon the stock which

they were carrying on account of the stock which they were carrying on account of the pool."

If will be borne in mind that his pretended substitution, or rather sacrifice, of William Heath & Co. in the place of Young in the pool took place on the morning of the 15th of July, and that the pool that after would have been Way, and that the pool that his own handwriting, draws a paper to which he ob-tained the signature of Mr. Young, in which he three times calls the account ruly what it was; a "joint account" of Woodward Young in the signature.

"WILLIAM HEATH & Co.
"GENTLEMEN: Please credit the joint account of
Woodward, Young & White with (11,000) elevers
thousand shares of Reading Railroad stock, at 1024,
as of the day on which the same was debited to said
joint account, that amount of stock having been
short on my account, and never having been, in fact,

office after that time, and it is in respect to these statements at Marvin's office the pretended charge of perfury is made. Upon this point I will let the Referee's decision settle that question.

"But it is further said, that on a subsequent occa-

white giving the language that was used in respect to other matters that were discussed at this interview, the condines himself on this important view, the condines himself on the view, the view of this kind are, under the wise policy of the law, subjected to severe scrutiny, and this without necessarily involving any imputation of falsehoed or unfainness on the part of the person who made it.

"Mr. Marvin's position, at the time, was one of instinacy both with Woodward and White. He undoubtedly had been made acquainted with their view of this case, and must have fully understood that the turning point of the controversy was whether these parties were limite in solido for the losses of this pool. The poper was not written until twelve days after the events occurred of which it professes to be a history. During all this interval it is fair to presume, considering the magnitude of this transcharge with the should have yielded to a common weak-ness, and been unconsciously, perhaps, to himself, influenced by his relations with the parties who were resisting the large clain that was to be made upon the view of the parties of the market of the market he might so the parties o

was so.'

"Neither White nor Woodward have claimed that Heath ever made any such admission. The admissions which they claim as having been made, very as to the liability of the parties, Woodward and Young alone, but Mr. Marvin states that on this occasion Mr. Heath admitted this liability as of a time when the original pool was formed, and that it related to a one-third liability when Woodward and Young were alone interested. No explanation has been given of this patent inconsistency, and so take as appears from Mr. Marvin's testimony, he is oblivious even of the fact that this paper was ever written by him. I do not think that under these circumstances this superadded statement is of any value in sustaining the position of the defendants. The question is, after all, one between Heath on the one side and Woodward and White on the other. Considering the great want of recollection which Mr. Woodward has displayed in regard to what really took place between himself and Heath and his disposition to confine himself to generalities and conclusions, I am not disposed to attach much weight to his testimony. The controversy, therefore, in effect, becomes one in which Heath and White are alone the actors.

"Both stand before me under the common pressumption of meaning to give a truthful statement of what occurred. One or the other of them, of course has failed to do so; and I can only say that, for the reasons already referred to by me, the preponderance of the testimony on this point must lead me to hold that the statements of Heath, explained as they are by the circumstances aiready reterred to, justify the inference that he never, in fact, made the admission was as broad and unqualitied as he now thinks it tobe."

Dated, New-York, Feb. 26, 1872. was so.'
"Neither White nor Woodward have claimed that

Dated, New-York, Feb. 26, 1872.

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vided for. From the hexardous nature of the opera-tion, the possibility of loss must certainly have been in the contemplation of the parties who were form-ing the pool; and if it had been intended that those The attractive features of these Securities are ref

cognized in the fact, that, although they have been